

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1822.

No. 99.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

To a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in foolish ignorance, the victims of error and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this evil? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction and reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS:

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT administration of the estate of **RICHARD D. ASHE**, deceased, late of Orange county, was granted to the subscriber by the court of pleas and quarter sessions of said county, at the last term thereof; and that all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby required to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment, otherwise they will be barred. Also all persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

P. P. Ashe,

Administrator.

Dec 24,

NOTICE.

LOST a note of hand drawn by Joseph Lat-ta, in favour of the subscriber for sixty dollars, dated October, 1819. All persons are forbidden from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but myself.

Margaret Cabe.

Dec. 19, 1821.

98-3w

POSTPONED SALE.

Valuable Possessions,

FOR SALE AND LEASE.

THE sale of the following property having been unavoidably postponed, the public are now assured that it will positively take place on

Thursday the 10th day of Jan. next;

When will be offered at public sale and lease, at Leesburg, Caswell county, the subscriber's store-house and lot No. 40; also lot No. 41, on which is a house nearly new, occupied as a tailor's shop; and lot No. 59, on which is a new and large set of stables laid off in stalls sufficient for a large number of horses; the above lots having one and a half acres of wood lands appertaining to the same, all lying attached together.

Will be also offered for lease, for the term of three years from and after the 1st of March next, 250 acres or thereabouts of valuable lands, together with the large and spacious dwelling or tavern house in said town, with all other requisite houses, lots and garden thereunto attached, with some other detached houses and lots; there being on the premises valuable orchards of both early and late fruit, and a good distillery seat, where such has heretofore been carried on.

Will be sold also with the house, a parcel of valuable house furniture of different descriptions; some stock of different kinds, including a yoke of valuable young oxen and cart; with some plantation tools, corn, fodder, &c. and a ten plate fire stove.

The store house having lately underwent repairs, and being a corner house fronting to the street on two sides, and situated immediately in the centre of the place, gives it a decided preference as a stand for business; and its advantage as a place for a tavern or house of entertainment, will at once be manifest from the circumstance that there is none other kept at the place, and that it is a place of uncommonly great public resort, both by neighbourhood and travelling custom; which makes it well worth the attention of those wishing to engage in business in either or both of the above lines, and which may not so easily be procured after the present stress of times subsides.

Terms for the houses and lots for sale, notes made negotiable and dischargeable by usual bank instalments, in the State or Newbern banks; and for the other property, terms at sale, and possession given immediately.

J. G. Willson.

P. S. Part of the above property having been conveyed to Nicholas Thompson, Esq. and Jeremiah Dixon, for certain purposes, the same is offered under their consent and control.

J. G. W.

Leasburg, Dec. 19, 1821.

98-

Hillsborough Academy.

And exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, Esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec 11

96-

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late **D. A. VID RAY**, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, Ex'rs.

James Webb, Ex'rs.

Dec. 4, 1821.

95-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately; as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

James Webb, and

James Phillips, Ex'rs.

Dec. 1, 1821.

95-3m

Notice is also hereby given

to all persons having claims against the estate of the said **Archer Harris**, deceased, that they present the same properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.

Robert Harris,

Administrator.

Orange county, Nov. 28.

95-3w

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing to commence on the 28th of January.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks, 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery will commence on the 26th day of January next; before which time all those having unsold tickets are required to return them, or an account of their numbers, to

The Managers.

Dec. 4, 1821.

95-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at November Term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, been qualified as executor of the last will and testament of **Matthew McCauley**, deceased, gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, that they are requested to come forward and make immediate payment;—also all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

John McCauley, Ex'r.

Dec. 3.

96-3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of **THOMAS & JOHN FADDIS**, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 20, 1821.

93-

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed of the late W. Whitted, the first and fifth volumes of Jewish Antiquities, by Flavius Josephus, is requested to return them to me, as I purchased said work at the late sale by the executors.

Thos. D. Watts.

Dec. 4.

95-3w

FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821.

92-if

LATELY PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH
Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3.

86-if

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821.

92-

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821.

86-if

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4

95-

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself **Richard Cobb**, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov. 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec. 1.

95-

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3.

86-3t

BLANKS

of every description,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 10.

Mr. Blackledge, of North Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following committees were announced to have been appointed by the speaker, in pursuance of the resolutions of this house on Friday last, viz.

On the Naval Establishment—Messrs. McLane, Guller, Warfield, Gilmer, Hardin, Cambreleng, Plumer, of Pa.

On the Military Establishment—Messrs. Eustis, Van Rensselaer, Bassett, Smith, of Ky. Cocke, Darlington, Matlack.

On the Foreign and Diplomatic Affairs of the United States—Messrs. Russell, Rodney, Trimble, Archer, Wright, Taylor, Farrelly.

On the Slave Trade—Messrs. Gorham, Hemphill, Philips, Borland, Polu-sett, J. T. Johnson, Swearingen.

There were presented and referred this morning forty-five petitions.

Among the petitions was one from **Matthew Lyon**, contesting the right of Mr. Bates to the trust of delegate from the Arkansas territory; one from **Thomas Jefferson**, of Virginia, as rector of the University of that state, praying that the duties may be abolished on the importation of books for the use of literary institutions.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer,

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to the suppression of the slave trade, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further time, an act passed the 3d of March, 1819, which, by the act of the 15th May, 1820, was extended to two years, and entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy."

On motion of Mr. Floyd,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia river, and the territory of the United States adjacent thereto, and of regulating the trade with the Indian tribes; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Lathrop called for the consideration of the resolution which he had submitted to the house on Thursday last, relative to the further extension of the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, which was considered, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bateman, the house then proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and the Rev. Jared Sparks was chosen on the part of the house of representatives; and the house Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 11.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed pursuant to the orders of yesterday.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Blackledge, Van Wyck, Cassidy, Brown, Cushman, Hobart, and Williams, Va.

On the expediency of occupying the Columbia river, &c.—Messrs. Floyd, Bailies, and Scott.

On the Joint Library Committee—Messrs. Poinsett, A. Smith, and Whipple.

Mr. Dane and Mr. Murray were appointed to the committee of enrolled bills on the part of this house.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On this day forty-one petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Sloan, from the committee on elections, reported in favour of the petition of **Cadwalader D. Colden**, of N. York, contesting the return in favour of P. Sharpe, which was on motion referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Sergeant, of Penn. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States, which was read by its title.—Among other remarks, Mr. Sergeant stated, that the subject of the bill was a matter of deep interest to the people of the United States; that he had presented it thus early in order to give members time to prepare their minds on it; and that it was the same in form, as that which came from the senate at the last session. Mr. Sergeant then moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for the first Monday in January next; which was agreed to.

Mr. Whitman, of Maine, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this house copies of any communications received at his office having relation to any misunderstanding which may have existed between **Andrew Jackson**, as governor of the Florida, and **Elijus Fromentin**, as judge of the court therein.

And, also, in relation to any delay, or omission, on the part of the officers of

der his Catholic majesty, to surrender to the officers and commissioners of the United States, duly authorized to receive the same, any of the archives and documents which relate directly to the property and sovereignty in and over the said Floridas.

And, also, in relation to the means adopted by the officers and commissioners, on the part of the United States to obtain possession of such archives and documents.

These resolutions, according to the rules of the house, lie on the table one day of course.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands to the creation of a permanent fund for the purposes of education and internal improvements throughout the U. States.

Mr. Hardin, of Ky. proposed to amend the resolution, so as to refer the subject to the committee on the public lands, instead of a select committee.

A discussion ensued on Mr. H's motion, which was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Floyd of Va. Rankin, and Baldwin, and opposed by Messrs. Nelson, of Md. and Sergeant, of Penn. when—

Mr. Wodson, of Ky. moved to amend the amendment by substituting, after the word *Resolved*, in the original proposition, the following, viz:

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making such appropriation of the public lands to purposes of education in those states to which no grants have yet been made, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with the appropriations heretofore made in favor of other states; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Cook moved that the amendment last proposed lie on the table, to the end that the whole subject be postponed until further information be obtained relative to the disposition of the people in regard to the subject, as expressed by their respective legislatures, now in session, before whom it is known to be agitated.

The motion to lay the subject on the table was opposed at some length by Messrs. Mallary, Woodson, Wright and Warfield, but, by consent of the original mover (Mr. N.) the same was ultimately ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Farrelly, it was

Resolved, That the resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, "requesting their senators and representatives in congress to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law providing for the removal of the obstructions in the entrance of the harbor at Erie, on Lake Erie; and pledging the co-operation of that state with the United States, in the accomplishment of that object," and which was referred on the 12th of February, 1811, to the committee on commerce, be again referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, it was

Resolved, That the subject of roads and canals, be referred to a select committee.

The order of the day was then taken up on the appointment of an assistant Doorkeeper.

Wednesday, December 12.

After prayers by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the house came to order, and the journal of yesterday was read.

Fifty-seven petitions were read and referred—among them was one from the president and directors of the bank of the United States, asking for certain alterations in their charter.

Mr. Lathrop, from a committee, reported a bill for extending the time for the redemption of land sold for the direct tax; which bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee of pensions, reported a bill to revive and continue in force for a longer time the act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war, and for other purposes; which was twice read.

Mr. Rhea proposed to fill the blank in the bill, for the duration of this act, with two years; but Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, with a view to prevent repeated legislation on the subject, proposed six years—which motion was acceded to by Mr. Rhea, and was agreed to by the house.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Va. in the chair, to take into consideration the report of the committee of elections, on the petition of Cadwallader D. Colden, claiming a seat in this house, in the place of Peter Sharpe, in whose favour the return had been made. The report is favorable to Mr. Colden's claim to a seat, and, of course, adverse to that of Mr. Sharpe.

The report of the committee of elections relative to the subject was read and approved; whereupon the committee of the whole rose and reported resolutions favorable to the prayer of the petition, which were concurred in by the house. Mr. Colden appeared, was qualified, and took his seat, and the house proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday in relation to the choice of an assistant doorkeeper.

After the fourth ballot terminated, it was announced by the speaker, that J. Oswald Dunn was elected assistant doorkeeper of this house.

The speaker also announced the receipt of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury; which on motion of Mr. Taylor, was referred to the committee of ways and means; and, on motion of Mr. Mallary, 5,000 copies thereof, were ordered to be printed.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, December 13.

The following gentlemen compose the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the president and directors of the bank of the United States, viz. Messrs. Sergeant, Colden, Gorham, Stevenson, and Little.

After prayers had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the journal of yesterday was read, when a message was received from the senate, announcing the decease of the hon. William A. Trimble, late a member of that body from the state of Ohio.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the order of business in this house, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was further

Resolved unanimously, That this house will attend the funeral of the honorable William A. Trimble, late a member of the senate, from the state of Ohio, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

On motion, it was ordered, that when this house do adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of N. C. the house then adjourned.

Saturday, December 15.

One hundred and fifty-four petitions were received and respectively referred.

Mr. John Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. William D. Williamson, of Maine, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Moore, Penn. submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table of course for one day.

Resolved, That an additional standing committee be appointed, consisting of seven members, to be denominated "the committee on Indian affairs."

Mr. Hill, of Maine, presented the following resolution, which was likewise laid on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house whether the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States to any lands, the right of soil, in which, has been, or is, claimed by any particular state, and if so, the conditions upon which the same has been extinguished.

Mr. Cannon, of Tennessee, moved that the house do now take into consideration the resolution by him submitted on Tuesday last, in relation to the militia and army; which motion, on a division of the house, was lost.—Ayes 55—Nays 72.

Mr. Rich submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to report to this house, a statement showing the quantity of wool imported into the United States during the years 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, and the three first quarters of 1821, together with the aggregate value upon which, in each year, the duties have been charged.

Mr. Buchanan submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what measures should be adopted by the government of the United States for the purpose of aiding "the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company," and enabling them to accomplish the purpose for which they were incorporated.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following resolution, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

"That, for the purpose of choosing representatives to the congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled. The districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, the exterior limits of each of which, shall be as nearly equidistant from a common centre as may be, and composed of a population equal in number, as near as may be practicable, to the number of the population entitled, by the apportionment for the time being, to elect one representative in each district, so formed, the persons qualified to vote shall elect one representative. The division of states into districts hereby provided for shall take place immediately after the adoption of this amendment, and immediately after every future census and apportionment of representatives thereupon, and such districts shall not be, at any

other time, or on any other occasion altered or varied.

"That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in each district shall choose one elector. The two additional electors to which each state is entitled shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors who may be convened, at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, in case of the non-attendance of any one or more of those elected, or in case of a vacancy otherwise happening, shall choose an elector or electors to supply such vacancy."

Monday, December 17.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee of public lands, reported a bill for paying to the state of Missouri three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from sales of the public lands within the same; which was twice read and committed.

Several resolutions calling for information were adopted.

Mr. Cannon called for the consideration of the resolutions he had submitted on a former day relative to the militia, the army, and the corps of cadets.

Mr. Walworth proposed to divide the question, so as first to take up the three first resolutions that were submitted by the mover. This motion was agreed to; and after some discussion between Messrs. Rankin and Cannon, the first resolution, and motion of Mr. Wood, was ordered to lie on the table.

The second resolution was adopted, in the words following:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of the militia, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of organizing and providing for the improvement, in discipline, of the militia of the different states and territories, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The third resolution, relating to an increase of the annual appropriation for organizing the militia, being under discussion, Mr. Walworth moved to strike out the words "Ways and Means," and to insert the words "Military Affairs." He considered this resolution so intimately connected, in its nature, with that which immediately preceded it, that it should be referred to the same committee.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Cannon, and negatived; and the resolution was thereupon adopted, as moved by Mr. C.

On motion to take into consideration the remainder of Mr. C's resolutions, the question was taken and lost—ayes 51, noes 61. So the house refused to consider them.

Mr. Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on a former day, requesting information from the secretary of state relating to the late transactions at Pensacola, &c. After some discussion and amendments, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house the two messages received in an early part of the day from the president of the U. States; the one embracing a statement of the progress which has been made in carrying into execution the resolutions for printing the Secret Journal and Foreign Correspondence of the old congress; the other transmitting papers to show how the provisions by law for the erection of certain light houses have been carried into effect—the first of which messages was referred to the committee of ways and means, and the second to the committee of commerce.

Tuesday, December 18.

Mr. Bayly, from Maryland, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed by the speaker, pursuant to the orders of yesterday:

On *Indian Affairs*.—Mr. Moore, of Penn. Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Hall, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Bigelow.

On *certain treaties made by the U. States and the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians*.—Messrs. Gilmer, Randolph, Barstow, Morgan, Blair, Swan, and McSherry.

On *the subject of the militia*.—Messrs. Cannon, Finlay, McCarty, Williamson, J. T. Johnson, Arther Smith, and Saunders.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, reported a bill to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war, which, after some debate, was read a second time and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill "for the relief of purchasers of certain lands," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, and for the establishment of toll gates thereon.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, further provision ought to be made by law, to enable the president of the U. States to complete the survey and location of the proposed con-

struction of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the Mississippi river, and whether any, and, if any, what, provision ought to be made to enable the president to cause the said road to be constructed.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause this house to be informed whether the commissioners appointed to lay out the continuation of the Cumberland Road from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the Mississippi river, have completed the same, and, if not completed, the reason why the duties have been suspended.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for paying to the state of Missouri three per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the same—which bill was completed and ordered to be engrossed.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Friday, December 21.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Gentry, a bill to amend the act of 1820, concerning a turnpike road.

Mr. Welborn, a bill to amend an act of 1820, concerning Mr. Gorton's turnpike road.—Each referred.

Mr. Hatch, from a committee, reported a bill amending the act to incorporate the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek canal company.—Read the 1st time.

Mr. Graves reported the following bills, which passed their first readings, viz: A bill concerning the duty of sheriffs in the sale of land for taxes. Also, a bill to authorize D. Jarvis to erect a gate. He also presented the petition of the heirs of Micajah Thomas, praying for a land warrant.—Read and referred.

Mr. Speight, of Craven, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to provide a further remedy to prevent suits from being brought in the county courts, when said courts shall not have jurisdiction. He also presented a bill to consolidate into one, the several acts relative to the appointment of trustees of the University.

The senate proceeded to the order of the day on the revenue bill, in committee of the whole, Mr. Person in the chair, and spent the remainder of the day in discussing it.

Saturday, December 22.

Four engrossed private bills were received from the house of commons, which passed their first, second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled. Thirteen other bills and three resolutions, which passed the house of commons, were read the first time in this house.

Mr. Ruffin presented a bill concerning the 2d regiment of Sicks; and Mr. Bryan, a bill to authorize the employment of an architect for the state.—Read the 1st time.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bryan in the chair, on the revenue bill, after going through which, the committee took up the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is inexpedient to tax the tenement in which any banking operations are conducted, which are not authorized by a charter from the legislature of this state.

After several hours' debate, the committee determined, by a majority of 5 or 6, to tax such tenements \$50,000.

Monday, December 24.

Mr. Graves, from the committee on military land warrants, reported in favor of Westwood A. Jones, John Massey, Thomas Smith, John Booth and others, and Wm. West; and Morgan Lewis, Ebenezer Howitt, Joshua Drew, Margaret Martin, and the heirs of Abraham Dean had leave to withdraw their papers.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the resolutions presented by Mr. Williamson, on the subject of a convention was discharged; and on motion of Mr. Bryan the resolutions were indefinitely postponed, 36 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Welborn, the secretary of state was requested to lay before the legislature the number of military land warrants issued since the sitting of the last assembly to the trustees of the University, together with the names of the original claimants.

On motion of Mr. Beard, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money for opening and making a road from Wm. Woodwards in Buncombe county, over the Walnut mountain, to the Tennessee line, so as to intersect a road laid off by Tennessee to the state line, from King's salt works.

Mr. Graves presented the petition of Joseph Sater, of Surry, stating that he has obtained a patent for a method of removing blindness in horses, and offering to communicate the same on certain conditions.—Referred.

Mr. Holt, the petition of Elisha Kidd, praying to be restored to credit.

Mr. Welborn, a petition of Daniel M'Bane, for a land warrant.—Referred.

The following bills were presented;

By Mr. Frink, a bill respecting the county courts of Columbus;

Mr. Huckabee, a bill to repeal an act to alter the mode of punishing the crime of horse stealing, passed in 1817; and a bill to repeal an act to create a fund for internal improvement, passed in 1819;

Mr. Seawell, a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Neuse river; and an act passed in 1812, for opening and improving the navigation of Neuse river;

Mr. Bryan, a bill to amend and explain the 42d section of an act passed in 1777, for establishing courts of law, and regulating the proceedings therein; and

Mr. Bradley, a bill to alter the mode of holding the court of probate in Rutherford county.—Passed their first reading.

Mr. Spaight, from the judiciary committee, reported unfavorably on the proposition for allowing compensation to witnesses attending trials before justices of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Raiborn, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sufficiency of the fund set apart for internal improvements to defray the expense of the commissioners appointed to examine the road from Jesse Bellevue's to the southern boundary of the state.

On motion of Mr. Black, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of improving the navigation of Lumber river from Gilchrist's bridge to the South Carolina line.

The resolution reported by the committee on internal improvements recommending the retaining the civil engineer of the state, was carried, 32 to 25.

Tuesday, December 25.

Mr. Hatch, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a resolution for paying the commissioners for viewing the road from Jesse Bellevue's, &c. but unfavorably on the proposition for opening a road from Mr. Woodward's in Buncombe; to the proposition for purchasing the interest of the proprietor of turnpike roads in Buncombe; and to the propositions for improving the navigation of Lumber and Little rivers.

Mr. H. reported the two bills which had been referred to the committee on internal improvements, the one to repair the road lately owned by Nathan Horton, and the other a bill to amend the act in relation to the road from Jonathan Woody's shop in Wilkes, without amendment.

Mr. Spaight, from the judiciary committee, reported unfavorably on the proposition for making it the duty of the courts to take up the state docket first at each term.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Marshall, a bill to regulate the county courts of Anson;

Mr. Graves, a bill to incorporate the town of Huntsville, in Surry;

Mr. Hatch, a bill to authorize John Washington, of Lenoir, to erect a bridge across Neuse river;

Mr. Spaight, a bill further to regulate the Newbern Academy;

Mr. Seawell, a bill to alter the time of the sitting of the next general assembly;

Which passed their first reading.

The revenue bill, being under consideration, it was moved to be amended by Mr. Seawell, by adding to it a section taxing every tenement within this state in which shall be located or conducted any banking operations not authorized by a charter from this state, \$10,000. The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the speaker, there being 29 votes for it and 29 against it.

Mr. Alston moved to add a clause taxing the tenements in Raleigh in which the operations of the State Bank are carried on, 10,000 dollars, but the proposition was negatived 40 to 18.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill to establish a Bank by the title of the Bank of North Carolina, to provide a fund for defraying the expense of the government and to lighten the burthens of the people, was discharged; when Mr. Williamson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion was negatived 36 votes to 24.

Wednesday, December 26.

The balloting committee for a colonel of cavalry attached to the 3d brigade, reported that John D. Jones was duly elected.

The bill directing the time and place of sale of slaves under execution, was read the 2d time, when Mr. Welborn moved its indefinite postponement. On which motion there were 30 votes in the affirmative and 29 in the negative. The speaker voting in the negative, the motion did not prevail. The bill being amended, passed 36 to 22.

The bill to change the mode of electing clerks of the superior and county courts, was indefinitely postponed, 48 to 14.

The bill for amending the court system, providing relief in superior courts where business accumulates so that it cannot be tried at the regular terms, was indefinitely postponed; 40 to 14.

The bill to exempt deputy sheriffs from the performance of militia duty; and the bill to repeal an act to alter the mode of punishing horse-stealers; and a bill to repeal the act directing the manner of selling property levied upon by

sheriffs, &c. were indefinitely postponed.
Sunday bills were received from the house of commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 21.

The following bills were presented:
By Mr. Andrea, a bill to prevent slaves from being protected by free passes, and for other purposes;

Mr. Leak, a bill to promote the administration of justice.

Mr. Nixon a bill to prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors by the small measure.—Each read the 1st time.

On motion of Mr. Slade, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot immediately for commissioners of Internal Improvement, and nominating Isaac T. Avery, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner, Durant Hatch, jr. Bartlett Yancey, and Wm. J. Cowan. [The message was laid on the table in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Person.]

The bill from the Senate to establish another county court in Rowan (in the fork of the Yadkin) also the bill for removing the court-house in Hyde, were rejected.

Mr. Hilman presented the petition of F. N. W. Burton, in behalf of the heirs of Col. H. Murfree, respecting a land warrant.—Referred.

Mr. Stanly presented the petition of the heirs of Joseph Green; and

Mr. Lamon the petition of E. Dance, each praying for land warrants.

Mr. McDowell presented a petition in favor of Judge Paxton.—Referred.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to amend the inspection laws, so far as relates to Turpentine.

Mr. Barringer presented the petition of William Blue, for a land warrant.—Referred.

The bill to repeal that of 1820, directing the manner that sheriffs and constables shall sell property, was on motion of Mr. McLeod, rejected.—Ayes 61—Noes 58.

Saturday, December 22.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Gordon, the petition of William P. Waugh respecting a road.

Mr. Adams, the petition of Elizabeth Forbes, praying for a pension.

Mr. Turner, the petition of Wm. Ruffin, of Mississippi, asking to be relieved from paying for removing certain negroes through the state.

Mr. Sellers, the petition of John Crumpler, late sheriff of Sampson, asking allowance for insolvents.

Mr. Stanly, the petition of James W. Hunt, praying for a land warrant.

These petitions were referred.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Stanly, a bill to enable infants, in certain cases, to make conveyances of property. He also presented a bill authorizing certain limitations of slaves by deeds. Also, a bill to explain part of an act of 1777, for establishing courts of law, &c.

Mr. Jeffreys, a bill declaring the effect of deeds and conveyances in trust, and to prevent fraud, &c.

Mr. Spencer, a bill to repeal part of an act of the last session, as respects allowances to clerks and door keepers.

Mr. Burnes, a bill to alter the times of holding the county courts of Carteret.

Each read the first time.

John Cowan, of Wilmington, was elected colonel of Calvary, in the 3d brigade.

Mr. Moore from a committee, reported in favor of removing the library to the conference hall, and in favor of adding \$100 to the annual appropriation for its increase.

A number of bills and resolutions passed their 2d and 3d reading.

Monday, December 24.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Love, a bill to explain the act of 1820, prohibiting white men from cultivating the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians;

Mr. Blair, a bill to incorporate Albemarle Lodge, in Hertford;

Mr. Stanly, a bill to incorporate a company to deepen the swash called Blair's channel in Pamlico Sound;

Mr. Strange, a bill in addition to the act appointing a special magistrate in Fayetteville;

Mr. White, a bill to establish Spring Grove Academy in Anson;

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to amend the act respecting a turnpike road from Pango river to Plymouth;

Mr. Burton a bill to alter the name of Aaron Griffin and others.

These bills were read the first time, and the latter one rejected.

Tuesday, December 25.

The following gentlemen were elected a board of internal improvement for the next year, viz: Isaac T. Avery, Bartlett Yancey, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner, Durant Hatch, jr. and Wm. J. Cowan.

The house unanimously resolved that the public treasurer be directed to pay Denison Olmsted one hundred dollars, to defray his expenses in making a geological and mineralogical survey of the state.

A number of bills passed their second and third readings.

Wednesday, December 26.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Baird, a bill to amend an act

passed in 1796, to remedy certain inconveniences arising under the present land laws.

Mr. Stanly, a bill regulating the fees of notaries, and a bill to amend the act making provision for the poor.

Mr. Hassell, a bill to alter the time of holding the general assembly; and

Mr. Boykin, a bill to increase the rate of toll at the big bridge in New-Hanover county.

Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Stanly, from the judiciary committee, reported on a resolution referred to them, that it is inexpedient to change the law relative to executions on judgments in the supreme court. He also reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke; which reports were concurred with.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for internal improvements, Mr. Brickell in the chair. After making sundry amendments therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments to the house; when, the amendments being concurred with, the bill was read a 2d and 3d time, and being put on its passage, under the title of "A bill to provide an additional fund for internal improvements," passed its 3d reading 62 votes to 51. The additional funds, we learn, consists of the state dividends from the several banks, after sinking the paper currency and treasury due-bills.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 2.

The Statue Washington.—This exquisite specimen of the art of sculpture arrived in this city on Monday last. It is our wish to detail the effect its arrival produced on the public mind, but we feel how far short our powers of expression must fall to depict the deep, the powerful interest which was excited. To those who had served under the father of his country, it was a proud, a consolatory moment; they had fought and bled for our Independence; lived to see our country honored by all nations; and to witness their native state paying the first great national tribute to the memory of the hero of our revolution. North-Carolina may indeed be proud of this honorable testimony. She may be proud also that she was the first of the states which proposed to throw off the foreign yoke, and declare herself independent! These facts have been long before the public, and many brave men still survive who can testify that Mecklenburg county, (the native county of the orator of the day, whose father took an active part in the transaction,) first resolved upon a Declaration of Independence. These facts are strengthened by the recent discovery of certain public documents, in the archives of the state, which have been long hidden from public view. It is not now our purpose to speak to this subject, but merely to observe that the patriotism displayed on the present occasion, is no sudden burst of feeling in this state, not a mere outward sign of regard, but has descended from father to son in genuine purity.

The next tribute of respect is due to the artist. This beautiful specimen of the sculptural art received its first lines and its last finish from *Conova*, prince of Ischia. This celebrated man has been compared to *Praxiteles* and *Phidias*, and this statue and pedestal are said, by connoisseurs in the fine arts, to be finished with a boldness of outline, and a delicacy of taste, which rank them with the choicest specimens of antiquity. The likeness is good, nor could it well be otherwise, for it was copied from a bust in *gesso*, taken from life by the celebrated *Cervacci*, when in this country. The figures on the four sides of the pedestal, are the production of *Trantanova*, the favorite pupil of *Conova*, and are in *bassi reliev*. They are formed and grouped with the most exquisite taste, and commemorate the four greatest events, civil and military, in the life of the illustrious man, they are intended to celebrate, viz:

1. The surrender of Cornwallis.

2. The resignation of general Washington at the close of the war.

3. Represents the hero, like Cincinnatus, holding the plough, on his return to private life.

4. In the act of accepting the presidency of the United States.

The statue and pedestal are of the whitest and purest marble. The general is represented in a sitting posture with a stylus in his hand, writing his Farewell Address.

It has been objected to, that an American General should be clothed as a Roman, sitting in a Roman chair; but for this style of dress many reasons are adduced. In particular, that it is consonant to the purest taste, and that *Conova*, a Roman himself, has been so long accustomed to the classical costume; that it would have been difficult for him to have done justice to the subject in any other garb.

That the legislature of North Carolina have had the patriotism to procure this superb monument of their gratitude to the memory of the illustrious Washington, offers to the sister states an example worthy of imitation. When to this consideration, is added the efforts that have been made to secure to

the state—to America, this splendid specimen of sculpture by the greatest modern artist, we feel gratified beyond our feeble terms of praise.

The statue was brought from Wilmington to Fayetteville by the steamboat, and from thence on carriages constructed for the purpose, under the superintendence of Mr. Nichols, the architect of the state. The badness of the roads, and the weight of the packages, rendered it an arduous task to preserve the statue and pedestal from injury; and that they have been brought here and raised in safety, is doubtless owing to the care and exertion of the architect.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Moore, Stanly, J. S. Smith, Fisher, Graves, Bryan, Williamson, Person, Seawell and Vanhook, was appointed by the legislature to make arrangements for the reception of the statue, who agreed to the following regulations, viz:

1. That a procession be formed on the ground where the statue is halted, at 3 o'clock.

2. That the artillery be drawn in front of the capitol, and fire 24 rounds; the firing to commence at the first movement of the procession.

3. That the adjutant general be the marshal of the day, to give all orders, and to take charge of the whole detail of business.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. A band of music.
2. Military.
3. Citizens.
4. Clerks and assistants.
5. Heads of departments.
6. Judges.
7. Members of the assembly.
8. Speakers of both houses.
9. The governor of the state.
10. The revolutionary officers, of whom Col. Polk is designated to carry the flag of the United States.
11. Statue with the state architect.

The procession having reached the state house square, Col. Wm. Polk, (agreeably to appointment) delivered in a very impressive manner, to the large assembly collected on the occasion, the following excellent and appropriate address:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—An enlightened legislature, faithful to the emotions of a grateful people, has procured the statue of our beloved Washington; formed by the highest skill of an artist, whom all agree in calling the Michael Angelo of the age.

Rome, once the citadel of the earth, the terror of kings; now fallen, now defaced; still nourishes for the arts, those talents by which patriotism and republican virtue are honored and recorded in the new world. Thus it is, that Providence, in its wise and mysterious dispensations, makes even degenerate nations the instruments of preserving that holy reverence for the rights of humanity, which must ultimately issue in the establishment of the liberties of the world. The country of Phocion and Leonidas, may again be free; and some future Phidias, catching inspiration from the sublime ruins around him, make the marble tell to posterity the heroic actions of his cotemporaries.

America may justly glory in her Washington, the founder of her liberty, the friend of man. History and tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character; in other illustrious men, each possessed some shining quality, that was the foundation of his fame; in Washington, all the virtues were united; force of body, vigor of mind, ardent patriotism, contempt for riches, gentleness of disposition, courage and conduct in war. In the annals of modern greatness he stands alone, and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career; nature made him great; he made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of man, and laid in the principles of freedom, the foundation of a great republic. Twice invested with the supreme magistracy by the unanimous voice of a free people, he surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the field, and voluntarily resigning the sceptre of the sword, retired to the private shades of life.

A spectacle so new and so sublime, was contemplated with the profoundest admiration, and the name of Washington adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth: magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death; his highest ambition the happiness of mankind; his noblest victory the conquest of himself; bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen; he lived the ornament of the 18th century, he died—regretted by a mourning world.

The record of such virtues should be transmitted to posterity by every means the muse of history, of painting, and of sculpture can employ; and who is not proud of his country, when he sees her thus munificently consecrating the memory of the first patriot?

It is gratifying to know that the task was a favorite one to the artist; he had an exalted admiration of the character of Washington, and has accordingly lavished on the work, some of the richest treasures of his genius: But, *Conova* is an enlightened friend of liberty; and worthy to be the sculptor of its author.

May we not, then, fellow citizens, indulge the hope, that this beautiful specimen of the arts, besides its moral effects in holding up to the imitation of our youth the great qualities it commemorates, also refine their taste, and awaken their latent energies of genius—that while it inculcates the virtues that render life useful to our country; it may diffuse a relish for the arts that embellish society, and call forth a display of the varied powers of man's ingenuity.

After the address had been delivered, the company retired, highly gratified with the manner in which the whole business had been conducted.

Mr. Nichols, the state architect, has since raised the pedestal and statue in the place assigned them in the capitol, so that the members of assembly and other strangers at present in the city, have had the satisfaction of viewing this superb work before their departure, which is expected to take place in a day or two. *Register.*

An act has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature, directing a commissioner's office again to be opened on the first day of April next, for the adjudication of North-Carolina land warrants and certificate land warrants, issued by the State of Tennessee, and to close forever the last of June. This act requires the clerk to the board of commissioners to open his office for receiving and listing land claims, the 15th December, and to continue it open until the 1st of April. It is an object with Tennessee to satisfy the land claims of this State within a limited time, that she may open an office for the appropriation of the vacant residuum of land if there be any, by her own citizens.

At a late period of the session, charges were exhibited to the house of representatives against Samuel H. Williams, surveyor-general of the 7th surveyor's district, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, upon which articles of impeachment were founded, and preferred against him, in the Senate, by the representative branch of the legislature; and it being impossible to try the impeachment, during the present session, it was postponed, until a subsequent meeting of the legislature, which, together with the necessity of the legislature of the state's apportioning its representation in Congress, before the next general election, will require a called session of that body, some time in 1822.

A memorial is in circulation at St. Augustine, addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying that the two provinces may be consolidated into one, and admitted into the Union on the footing of the territorial governments of the United States, with the power of having Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary officers.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Missouri have fixed the permanent seat of government of the state at *Cote-sans-dessein*.

Fatal Accident.—As the workmen were engaged in blasting rocks, in the mill-race of Elisha Johnson, Esq. yesterday morning, at the east end of the bridge in this village, a Frenchman, from Detroit, whose name we have not learned, was blown in the air 30 feet, and killed by an explosion. *Cayuga Republican.*

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, (Cuba) dated the 19th December.

Summary Punishment.—A small piratical schooner, containing ten men, was taken off this place a few days since, by some volunteers from this, and the whole of the pirates (ten) put to the sword."

REVOLUTION IN BRAZILS.

Baltimore, December 18.

A passenger was put on board the Steam Boat Virginia on her passage from Norfolk here, from the brig resolution, in 36 days from Pernambuco, which sailed the 10th of November. He states, that there had been a complete revolution throughout the Brazils. The governor and staff had been shipped off from Pernambuco, and the Prince Royal had been sent from Rio Janeiro. The same state of things existed at St. Salvadore and Monte Video—there was some resistance made at Pernambuco by the Royal troops, but after about 100 men being killed, were compelled to surrender. All the ports were thrown open. Flour dull at 6 mill reas.—Provisional governments were established, and every thing had become tranquil.

It is also said that the patriot general Artigas, was a prisoner, at

Buenos Ayres, and that that unsettled place had three different governors within a month previous to last accounts from there. *Triad.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 20th ult. at White Plains, Mr. John Pulliam, of Granville, to Miss Amelia Jones, of Wake county. On the 27th ult. by C. Campbell, esq. Mr. Henry G. Parish, to Miss Agnes Palmer, daughter of M. Palmer, all of this county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
December 26	27	32	34
27	28	39	44
28	34	51	56
29	42	52	53
30	31	—	—
31	42	47	51
January 1	41	51	54

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting will take place at the Church on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Those who have subscribed, and those who may be favorably disposed, are invited to attend.

NEIGHBOURHOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes commencing a school, in the neighborhood of James Webb, near the head of Tar river, Person county, N. C. on the 3d of January, 1822, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, and the common branches of English education. The price of tuition for the languages, will be 20 dollars per annum; the price for English various, but less. The neighborhood is healthy, and board may be obtained in respectable families at 50 dollars per annum. The year will be divided into two sessions, with a vacation between.

Samuel H. Smith, A. B.

Dec. 29. 99—3w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Wm. HUNTINGTON & Co. by bond or account, are earnestly desired to make payment immediately. No one can complain of not having had sufficient indulgence; therefore it is hoped all concerned will avail themselves of this notice, and those who do not, need not be surprised if they receive notice in another shape.

Wm. Huntington.

Hillsborough, Jan. 1, 1822. 99—4w

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscribers stable, on the night of the 25th inst. a dark Chesnut Sorrel Horse, blaze face, one hind foot white, not collected which, four feet eleven inches high, nine or ten years old. Any person giving information so that I get him shall be reasonably compensated for their trouble and all expenses paid.

Abraham Borland,

Four miles south east of Hillsborough, Orange County, Dec. 29, 1821. 99—3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. January 1, 1822.

A.	Thompson N. Johnston, 2
Frederick I. Avery,	James Jackson.
John B. Ashe,	K.
Mrs. A. R. Anderson,	Nathaniel King
B.	L.
Eliza A. Branton,	John Long,
Jehu Bird,	John Latta,
Josiah Brinkly,	Thomas Lench,
John H. Brantly,	Thomas Latta.
Mrs. Abigail Brown,	M.
John Boon,	Edward McDade,
Mrs. Elizabeth Barton,	Hugh Mulholland,
Charles Buck,	Wm. T. Muse,
James Bishop,	John Murray,
Wm. Barclay,	Levi McGillum,
Mrs. Mary Bigelow,	Mrs. Hannah McIntyre,
C.	N.
Duncan Cameron,	Mary Minor,
John Carrington, 2	Laurence Mason,
Archibald Carrington,	Willie P. Mangum,
Wm. Clancy,	Ivan Matthews.
David Coble,	O.
Child & Clancy,	Allen Nobles.
John R. Cumming,	Nancy O'Farrell,
John Campbell,	Henry O'Daniel.
D.	P.
Clerk of Orange county,	Thomas Pickett,
Wm. Cameron,	Wm. N. Pratt,
John Coleman,	John Powers,
James Cheek,	Wm. R. Pickett,
John Cheek,	Mark Pickett.
E.	R.
Valentine Dawalt,	Wm. Ringstaff,
David W. Dickinson, 2	Jacob Riley,
Thomas Day,	John Roberts.
Adam Douglass, 3	S.
Peter Doub,	Mary Southerland,
John Dennis,	Farmer Smith,
F.	T.
Patsy Eastes,	Henry Shepard,
Thomas Evans,	Herbert Sims,
Edmond English,	Benjamin Stephens,
Martha Eastes,	Miss Lucy J. Sampson.
G.	W.
John Ferrington,	J. R. & W. Thompson,
Mary Flintoff,	Adam Trotter,
John Foust,	Israel Turner.
Thomas Fausett,	V.
H.	W.
Mrs. Milly Garrard, or	John Vanhook, jr.
John or Carter Ger-	Harriet Vincent.
rard,	W.
Wm. Huntington,	Mrs. Sarah Watson,
Willis Harris, 2	Nathaniel Ward,
Mildred Hall,	Miss Benina Webb,
Gilbert Hall,	James Wilson,
Herbert L. Hatch,	David Woods, sen.
Mrs. Ann Hill,	Joseph White,
Wm. Holden,	Wm. William,
J.	Diana Waters,
Thomas Jones,	Wm. Ward.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 1. 99—4w

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 10, 1821.

Sir—I have the honour to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD

The hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. Of the Revenue.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1818, amounted to \$ 26,095,200 65

viz.

Customs, 21,828,451 48
Arrears of internal duties, 947,946 33
Arrears of direct tax, 263,926 01
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 2,464,527 90
Dividend on stock in the Bank of the U. States, 525,000 00
Postage and other incidental receipts, 65,348 92

That which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1819, amounted to \$ 21,435,700 69

viz.

Customs, 17,116,702 96
Arrears of internal duties, 227,444 01
Arrears of direct tax, 80,850 61
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 3,274,422 78
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that bank 675,000 00
Postage and other incidental receipts, 61,280 33

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1820, amounted to \$ 15,284,546 29

viz.

Customs, 12,449,556 15
Arrears of internal duties, 104,172 07
Arrears of direct tax, 31,286 82
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,635,871 61
Second and third instalments from the Bank of the U. States, 1,000,000 00
Postage and other incidental receipts, 63,659 64

It is estimated that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds \$ 14,088,000.

The payments into the treasury, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to 16,219,197 70

viz.

Customs, 10,068,394 83
Public lands, 940,980 35
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, 69,867 26
Bank dividends, 103,000 00
Incidental receipts, 21,581 51
Re-payments, 13,373 70
Loan, 5,000,000 00

And the payments into the treasury during the fourth quarter are estimated at 3,595,278 14

viz.

Customs, 3,000,000 00
Public lands, 360,000 00
Moneys recovered out of advances made in the war department before the first of July, 1815, 120,000 00
Balances of military appropriations carried to the account of the surplus fund, 90,278 14
Direct tax and internal duties, and incidental receipts, 25,000

Making the total amount estimated to be received into the treasury during the year 1821 19,814,475 84

Which added to the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January last, of 1,198,461 21

Make the aggregate amount of 21,012,937 05

The application of this sum for the year 1821 is estimated as follows:

The payments to the 30th of September have amounted to 15,655,288 47

viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,772,717 30
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 4,872,965 78
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,603,592 75
Public debt, including \$591,611 30 of Mississippi stock, 6,406,112 64

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to 3,380,000 00

viz.
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 800,000 00
Military service, 290,000 00
Naval service, 700,000 00
Public debt, 1,900,000 00

Making the aggregate amount of 19,235,288 47

Which being deducted from the above sum of \$21,012,937 05 will leave in the treasury, on the 1st day of January next, a balance estimated at 1,777,648 58

But, of the balances of appropriations for the service of the year 1821, necessary to effect the object of those appropriations, exclusive of balances, which will not be required, and which have been deducted from the estimates of the year 1822, or will be carried to the account of the surplus fund, there remains the sum of \$2,268,611 28, which is an existing charge upon the revenue of 1821, and exceeds the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the 1st of January next by \$ 490,962 70.

2. Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 30th of September, 1820, amounted to \$ 20,570,627 12

And that contract subsequently to the first of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 30th of Sept. 1820, amounted to 70,654,933 65

Making the aggregate amount of 91,225,560 77

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the 1st of Oct. 1820, excepting the sum of \$ 38 66, which was then short estimated, and which has been since corrected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year, there was added to the above the sum of 457,747 95

viz.

In 6 and 7 per cent. stocks, for treasury notes brought into the treasury and cancelled, 3,280 29
In 5 per cent. stock, under the act of May 15, 1820, 454,567 66

Making 91,683,308 51

And there was paid in the fourth quarter the sum of 383,892 21

viz.

Deferred stock reimbursed, 249,401 58
Payments on account of Louisiana stock, 139,490 63
Making the public debt, unredeemed on the first of January, 1821, 91,294,416 51
From the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of Sept. inclusive, there has been added the sum of 4,739,776 38

viz.

Three per cent. stock, for interest on registered debt, 26 01
Treasury note 6 and 7 per cent. stock, 4,454 07
Loan authorized by act of the 3d of March, 1821, 4,735,296 30

Making 96,034,192 89

From which is to be deducted the sum of 2,348,097 15

viz.

Reimbursement of deferred stock during the same period, 276,737 15
Payments on account of Louisiana stock, 2,071,360 00

Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st Oct. 1821, 93,686,095 74

To which will be added, in the fourth quarter, treasury note six per cent. stock issued, 390 40

Making 93,686,486 14

From which will be deducted, in the fourth quarter, the sum of 262,880 41

viz.

Reimbursement of deferred stock, 257,322 26
Residue of Louisiana stock, 5,558 15

Making the amount of the public debt, unredeemed on the 1st of Jan. 1822, as estimated, 93,423,605 73

The treasury notes yet outstanding are estimated at 28,495 00

The awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of congress for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, amount to 4,282,151 12

Of which there have been received at the general land office in stock, 2,442,535 39

And there have been paid at the treasury,

1,734,490 85

Making together 4,177,026 24

And leaving outstanding on the 30th of Sept. 1821, 105,124 88

3. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1822.

The diminution of the revenue from imports and tonnage, which occurred in 1819, advanced with progressive force through 1820, and reached its lowest point of depression in the first quarter of the present year. The duties secured in that quarter were 727,000 dollars less than those of the corresponding quarter of 1820; whilst the amount secured in the second and third quarters exceeded that of the same period of the preceding year by 1,172,000 dollars; thus presenting, on the 30th of September last, an aggregate excess of 445,000 dollars, for the three first quarters of 1821, which sum, there is just reason to believe, will be considerably augmented at the end of the year.

Whilst the duties have progressively increased, the debentures chargeable upon them have considerably diminished: the amount of debentures issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, being 952,000 less than was issued during the same period of the preceding year.

The same causes which, in 1819 and 1820, effected so great a reduction of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, were also in an equal degree in the sale of the public lands. Those who, from an anticipation of their resources previously to those years, were unable to purchase foreign merchandise, were equally incapable of purchasing public lands, or of discharging debts contracted with the government by purchases antecedently made.

In the annual report of the treasury at the commencement of the last session of congress, the receipts from the public lands for the year 1821 were estimated at 1,600,000 dollars, if no change should be made by law effecting the obligations which the purchasers were then under to be punctual in their payments. But, at the close of that session, an act was passed for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, which so far impaired that obligation as to induce the committee of ways and means to estimate the proceeds of that source of revenue at only 800,000 dollars. It has been shown, however, that the receipts to the 30th of September last have exceeded 940,000 dollars; and those of the whole year are now estimated at 1,300,000 dollars.

This result, in relation to the public lands, and the improvement which has taken place in the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, indicate a favorable change in the condition of the nation; from which a progressive increase of the public revenue may be confidently anticipated.

Independently, however, of any such increase, the facts disclosed by the fiscal operations of the year, some of which have been enumerated, warrant the conclusion,

That the receipts of the year 1822 may be estimated at \$ 16,110,000 00

viz.

Customs, 14,000,000 00
Public lands, 1,600,000 00
Bank dividends, 350,000 00
Arrears of direct tax and internal duties, 75,000 00
Moneys recovered out of advances made in the war department, before the 1st of July, 1815, 60,000 00
Incidental receipts, 25,000 00
The expenditures of the year 1822 are estimated at 14,947,661 80

viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,664,297 00
Public debt, 5,722,857 01
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of Jan. 1817, 5,108,097 52
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,452,410 27

The receipts of the year will, therefore, exceed the estimated expenditure by 1,162,338 20

Which, after discharging the difference between the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1822, and the balance of appropriations chargeable upon it, will leave in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, a balance estimated at \$671,375 50.

It is, however, proper to state, that, in the estimate for the naval service, only \$200,000 of the annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the gradual increase of the navy is included; but

that of the amount estimated by the secretary of war, a sum larger than the balance of that appropriation is for arrears for revolutionary pensions and the Indian department, which will not be embraced in the estimates for the year 1823.

The expenditure of the two succeeding years, it is believed, will not exceed that of the year 1822, unless a further expenditure shall, in the intermediate time, be authorised by law. But, in the expenditure of the year 1822, and also of 1823 and 1824, no part of the annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 constituting the sinking fund, is comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the interest of the public debt, and the reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock. On the 1st of January, 1825, and the three succeeding years, the debt contracted during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, becomes redeemable at the will of the government. These sums greatly exceed the amount of the sinking fund applicable in those years to the redemption of the public debt. As the current value of the five per cent. stock, created during the last and present years, exceeds that of the seven per cent. stock, and of the six per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813, it is presumed that the holders of those stocks will be disposed to exchange them for an equal amount of five per cent. stock, redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund, as at present constituted. According to this view of the subject, \$24,000,000 of the stocks which will be redeemable in the years 1825 and 1826, may be exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable, one third on the 1st of January, 1831, and one-third on the same days of 1832 and 1833. This exchange of six per cent. stock, if effected on the 1st of January, 1823, will produce an annual reduction of the interest of the public debt, from that time to the first mentioned period, of \$240,000, and an aggregate saving, through the whole period, of \$2,160,000. If the whole of the seven per cent. stock should be exchanged, the saving will be considerably increased.

If such an exchange of stock should be deemed inexpedient or impracticable, a saving of equal, if not greater extent, may be effected in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, by borrowing, at the rate of five per cent. in the first and each successive year, a sum equal to the difference between the amount redeemable, and that portion of the sinking fund, applicable to its redemption; the five per cent. stock, so created, to be redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund, until the whole of the public debt shall be redeemed. If the five per cent. stock shall, during those years, be above par, a saving beyond that proposed to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1822 will be secured to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But, it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue, which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the sinking fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorised by law may, after the 1st of January 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be—1st, an increase of the public revenue by an addition to the existing impositions; or 2d, a reduction of the sinking fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem, ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at twenty-five per cent., which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woollen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue, but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionably increased.

Second. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the sinking fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of 8,000,000 dollars, commencing on the 1st of January, 1825, will extinguish the whole

of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1839. Should the sinking fund be reduced to 8,000,000 dollars, an exchange of 36,000,000 dollars of six per cent. for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing, in any degree, the operation of that fund, in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest annually 360,000 dollars.

The loan of 5,000,000 dollars, which was authorized by the act of 3d March, 1821, has been obtained at an average premium of nearly 5.59 per cent. upon the issue of five per cent. stock, redeemable at the will of the government, after the 1st of January, 1835.

All which is respectfully submitted.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 10, 1821.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, the 6th instant, was observed as a day of Religious thanksgiving, in the states of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. In reference to this interesting festival, which is "hallowed by the antiquity of its date and the purity of its purpose," the Salem Gazette has the following, among other appropriate remarks.

The origin and purpose of this festival was religious gratitude. And what nation under the whole cope of heaven, through the whole track of ages, was ever in such insolvent arrears of gratitude, as the people of this happy portion of the globe? Blessings of every name have clustered in our path, bright and countless as the stars in the galaxy, and like them too dense to be distinctly seen. The pillars of cloud and fire, which guided the pilgrim Hebrews in their march, were not more signal tokens from on high, than have been the interpositions in favour of this nation from its infant beginnings to its present exaltation. How rapid, and yet sound, has been its growth from imbecile infancy to a giant stature and strength! In the places, where rude hovels were but lately the doubtful shelter of our sires, are now seen smiling cities, and stately domes, and magnificent temples. Where nature ran riot in her original wildness, and bristling forests stood, rowning in one interminable wilderness, the eye now rests on a fairy landscape of fertile fields and luxuriant gardens.—Where our fathers saw on one side a furious bigotry quenching the fires of persecution with the blood of martyrs, and were beset on the other by the ferocious fangs of wolves and the more remorseless scalping knives of savages, their sons now repose under the broad shadows of that godly tree, which yields at once religious freedom, and civil and domestic security.

It were vain to attempt a detail of what good things have been done for us, to make up our present happy lot as a nation. The tide of prosperity has never ceased to flow. Nature has poured her bounty upon our land in prodigal measures—a generous soil, clement skies, streams to give facility to intercourse, mountains to send health on their breezes, and oceans to be the barriers of our independence. Here, too, a free constitution and equal laws shed all the blessings which civil government can yield. Science, like the orb of heaven diffuses its rays.—The high and holy morality of our ancestors has yet much of the raciness of its origin. Religion, the ally, and not the slave, of civil power, waves uncontrolled the sceptre of truth and reason, disdaining all faith but the homage of the understanding, and rejecting all creeds but her own blest volume. What an envied pre-eminence does our country at this moment sustain! and where is the spot of the globe, to which a citizen of the United States, in his senses, would migrate?

Peculiarly fit, therefore, is the annual consecration of a day to religious thanksgiving. While these blessings shall be prized as they ought, the tongue of grateful praise can never be mute. And, we trust, the day is not distant, when this good precedent of our fathers shall be adopted throughout the Union, and a nation's gratitude be simultaneously offered "to that God, who has given us the best country and the best government on the whole globe."

He who lives disorderly one year, does not live comfortably for five years to come.